PAILY, Per Vent.

EUNDAY, Per Year.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.

TO

EERRLY, Per Vent. I catage to I oreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York City. If our friends who fover us with manuscripts for publication

For Mr. Blaine's Friends.

wich to have rejected articles returned, they must in all case

send them; t for that purpose.

Probably Mr. BLAINE has more warm friends and admirers than any other citizen of the United States. He will have a chance to test the unselfishness of their friendship in the next few days.

The wishes of his family and the condition of his health are considerations which should be final in determining him whether to be a candidate or not.

If he feels himself physically strong enough, and those closest to him are satisfled as to his health, we presume that he is under no obligations or engagements which will prevent him from accepting the nomination which his party will offer him.

But his sincere friends will not urge him to take that nomination simply because they think it is necessary to the Republican party that he should be nominated. Mr. BLAINE has done a good deal for the Republican party in his time, and nobody has a better right to take his case if he so wishes.

As Democrats we should be sorry to see Mr. BLAINE nominated, for he is a hard man to beat. But if his accepting the nomination can be taken as testimony that this generous and highly gifted statesman is all right again, and fit as ever for the fray, we shall welcome the nomination, and trust that the Democrats may have the wisdom and the fortune to oppose him with their strongest man.

Gen. Harrison's Opponents.

The exceeding outery for Mr. BLAINE which is now going up from many newspapers and politicians and private persons in the Republican party, is not calculated to make the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON good-natured, and it probably fills him with serious anxlety. Still, although it is not flattering to his self-esteem to receive this new evidence that he is tolerated. not loved, Gen. HARRISON is not obliged to care for sentimental demonstrations. The chief strain upon his mind for the next two weeks will be a lingering uncertainty, or suspicion, or doubt about Mr. BLAINE'S power of resistance to the suasive influences now pouring upon him from all quarters. But aside from the development of some extreme physical robustness his reluctant yielding to the solicitations of tempters, not all of whom are as much his friends as they are Gen. HARRISON'S foes. what has Gen. HARRISON to fear? The combination against him is powerful, but unless it is playing a deeper game than is suspected, its sole hope is Mr. BLAINE.

Now there needs no combination to insure the nomination of Mr. BLAINE if he will consent to accept it. If he will not, what becomes of the anti-Harrisonians? From what candidate can they unite? What interests have they in common? Mr. BLAINE is the greatest common denominator of all the Republican fractions and factions. Take him out of the way, and how is the opposition to thrive? Between Minnesota and Colorado, WASHBURN and WOLCOTT, between Minnesota and Pennsylvania, between the PLATT men and the MILLER men, what tie is there except opposition to HARRIson? Mr. Blaine is the only person upon whom these various sincere enmities can unite in temporary friendship. If Mr. BLAINE is unwilling or unable to take RISON'S enemies would impose, what can those enemies do but submit meckly? They will have taken nothing by all their motion and emotion against Gen. HARRIson, and they will not even be able to make terms for themselves unless Mr. BLAINE intercedes for them, or rather exerts his power in their behalf.

They have raised the cry of BLAINE! and if Mr. BLAINE will not respond, to whom can that cry be directed? They have staked, at least they seem to have staked, everything upon the chance that Mr. BLAINE can be persuaded. If he is not persuaded they have no resource left. If he is persuaded, and yet unable to give his party and the country convincing proofs of his physical ability to endure the labors of the campaign, they will have persuaded him to his hurt and to their own discomfiture. They are taking a serious risk and responsibility, and some of them are men whom Mr. BLAINE cannot be very anxious to oblige.

The Pope and the French Catholics. The Pope's letter addressed to the French Cardinals, for the purpose of influencing the recent Congress of French Catholics. seems to have had the effect of temporarily splitting the Catholic party in France, so far as laymen are concerned. The young Catholic leaders, however, who represent the rank and file of their co-religonists, are on the Pope's side, and therefore the re-

ault may be regarded as a substantial victory for the Vatican.

From a translation of the Pope's Brief. published in the last number of the London Tablet, the intention of LEO XIII. can be clearly recognized. The French Cardinals. while professing adherence to the Encyclical issued a few months ago, had laid stress on the oppression to which Catholics had been subjected under the republic, and wirtually said that the republican legislation must be improved before republican institutions could be accepted. The purpose of the Papa! Brief was to correct this construction of the lineycileal, and to show that no improvement of republican legislation could be looked for until representative Catholics, having frankly cepted the republic, should be returned in considerable numbers to the legislature. The lesson, which is obviously dictated by common sense, is not the less distinct and peremptory because it is conveyed with the utmost urbanity. The French Cardinals are thanked for their expressions of devotion to the Holy See, and it is taken for granted that their misinterpretation of the Encyclical instructing them to recognize the republic, was due to misapprehension and not to any deliberate design of evading its

It is laid down plainly in the text of the Papal Brief now before us, that a distinction must be drawn between political authority and legislation, and that the acseptance of the former in no way implies se of the letter on points where

the Church. On the contrary, to display activity and to use influence to induce legislatures to change for the better unwise laws, is to give proof of a devotion to one's country at once intelligent and courageous, without evincing a shadow of hostility to the authorities deputed to govern public affairs. To render, however, influence on legislation effective, it is indispensable to begin with honestly acquiescing in the existing political system. The Pope does not hesitate to assert that the men who would subordinate legislative activity to the previous triumph of their party, are thereby convicted of placing by a pernicious reversion of ideas the politics which divide before the religion which unites. It would be their fault, he tells them, if the enemies of the Church in France, profiting by the divisions of the Catholics, should succeed finally in crushing them all.

Notwithstanding the unmistakable tenor of this Brief, the dominant element in the recent Congress of French Catholics evinced a disposition to set the interests of the monarchical party above the exhortations of the Pope. This inclination was disclosed by the failure to return thanks for the Papal benediction which had been sent on the explicit understanding that the assembled Catholics would recognize the necessity of abandoning their opposition to the republic. The same spirit of resistance was indicated in the refusal of the leaders to offer the usual toast in honor of the Pope. which was ultimately proposed by an obscure member of the Congress. It is, of course, understood that the persons who thus showed themselves intractable to Papal influence, were laymen, no ecclesiastic being willing to openly side with them in view of the clear and emphatic language of the Pope's Brief.

The attitude of sullen resistance taken by many of the most conspicuous laymen at the Congress was not imitated at the meeting of Young Catholic societies which took place a few days later at Grenoble. Here M. DE MUN, who has been for many years one of the foremost leaders of the clerical and conservative faction in the Chamber of Deputies, and who has acquired a reputation for parliamentary oratory, repudiated the Catholic party, so far as it could be considered as represented at the Congress, because it had refused to obey the Vatican. He declared that for his own part he should heartly submit to the Pope's order, and he urged all young French Catholies to work with zeal for the success of the Papal policy, or, in other words, for the creation of a strong Catholie Republican party.

This declaration of M. DE MUN, viewed in connection with the audience to which it was addressed, and coupled with the fact that most of the parish priests are known to cordially favor the views of Leo XIII., portends a political revolution on the part of a great majority of the Catholic voters. It is fortunate for those who wish French Catholics to abandon their futile opposition to on the part of the Secretary of State, and the republic, that the issue between the Vatican and the monarchical cause should be distinctly joined thus early, for the next general election will occur in October, 1893, provided the present French Parliament shall live out its statutory term.

The Grand Old Party in the Bay State. A controversy of rather an amicable than animated sort has been going on between Harper's Weekly and the Boston Transcript on the alleged decline of Republicanism in the Bay State and its causes. Massachusetts gave in 1868 a Republican majority of 77,069. Four years later it gave 74,212. In 1876 it gave 41,286. In 1884 the Republican majority had shrunk to 24,372. In 1888 it was 32,037. The State has now a Democratic Governor, and it has been carried by the head of the Democratic ticket for two years in succession, an achievement without precedent. Seven of the twelve Massachusetts members of Congress are Democrats, and the Transcript publishes, and Harper's Weekly reproduces, a table designed to show the Republican breakdown in detail and the corresponding growth and increase up the task which the eagerness of his of the Democrats, particularly in the manfriends or the insistance of Gen, Hall- ufacturing cities of the Bay State. It compares the vote of these in 1880, when the Republicans were at the flood tide of success, with the vote cast at the recent State election, when, as is everywhere known, several thousand Republicans voted, on purely personal grounds, for WILLIAM E. RUSSELL for Governor.

From this table it appears that during the intervening eleven years the Republican vote in the large cities of Massachusetts increased very little, and that in the towns of Lawrence, Fall River, New Bedford, and Taunton it actually fell off. The Democratic vote, on the other hand, increased 1,400 in Lowell, 1,000 in Lawrence, 1,800 in Fall River, 1,200 in Lynn, 1,500 in Springfield, 1,300 in Holyoke, 1,100 in Brockton, and 2,100 in Worcester. Upon the strength of these figures the breakdown of Republicanism in Massachusetts is asserted.

That a comparison of the vote of an important Presidential election with the vote cast at a State fight in an off year is well calculated to mislead, is quite evident; and it ought to be added that Mr. RUSSELL'S vote does not represent the Democratic strength, his Democratic associate for Lieutenant-Governor having been beaten by 6,500 in 1890 and by 11,300 in 1891, and the Republicans electing a majority of the State ticket in both years. But this defeat apart, there has been since 1880 a constant influx of foreign immigration into the cities and towns of Massachusetts. According to a recent report, the annual immigration from other places into Massachusetts now amounts to 50,000, of which 20.000 is made up of French Canadians, a majority of whom go to the manufacturing towns, and of about 15,000 Irish, whose objective point is usually Boston. While this stream of newcomers has been expanding the urban population, the country districts of the State have been steadily losing. Thus Barnstable county fell off between 1880 and 1890 from 31,945 to 29,172. In Plymouth and similar counties the changes where they marked an increase were small. But in the ten years Boston gained 80,000, Lowell increased from 59,000 to 77,000, Worcester from 58,000 to 84,000, Fall River from 49,000 to 74,000. Lynn from 38,000 to 55,000, and New Bedford from 26,000 to 40,000.

The newcomers are, nearly all of them, Democrats. The outgoers, who leave Massachusetts to seek fortune and more fertile farming lands in the West, are usu ally Republicans. What wonder, then, that, all political considerations aside, the numerical disparity between Democrats and Republicans in Massachusetts should be constantly decreasing? Ten years ago. the date selected by the Transcript, the Democrats carried Suffolk county, which includes the greater part of Boston, by a majority of 500. Last year Mr. Russell's majority in Suffolk was 13,000, though outside

of this county he was beaten in the State. In estimating at their true value the causes which have led to the increase of the Democratic strength in Massachusetta ance of the latter on points where the improvement of Democratic leadership felegor sets himself in opposition to and purpose abould not be lost aight of.

During the halcyon days of almost undisputed Republican preponderance in Massachusetts, the Democratic party there was very largely in the control of a number of antique silver-top reactionaries, to whom all notions of vigor and of real Democracy were distasteful. Beginning in 1874, when a Democrat was elected Governor, and again in 1882, when that achievement was repeated, the course of the party in Massachusetts has been largely in favor of progress and expansion, and against ancient and exploded prejudices in the matter of officeholding, administration, and the franchise. The Democrats have been on the growing side. Foreign immigration has helped, Republican departures have augmented, and wise policies have stimulated a change which is local in character, and due to causes which operate similarly, as we see, in no State of the vicinity, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont being as strongly Republican as they were twenty years ago, and Connecticut politically just as uncertain.

For the Democrats to put any depender on success in Massachusetts in this year's Presidential election would be a mistake. Despite all the changes referred to, HARRIson received more votes in Massachusetts in 1888 than were cast for any candidate previously, and very nearly as many votes as all parties in Massachusetts polled in the days of overwhelming Republican predominance. Despite Democratic encouragements in the intervening State elections. the majority against CLEVELAND was 35 per cent. larger in 1883 than it was in 1884. But the Democratic party had not grown weaker. It is growing stronger in Massachusetts constantly, and ultimate success would appear, unless there is an entire change of conditions, to be certain at some time in the future. But it need not be looked for this year, or for the reasons advanced by those now engaged in controversy. The real reason why the Republicans are getting weaker in the Bay State is because more Republicans than Democrats are moving out, and more Democrats than Republicans are moving in.

Defeated Candidates

At this ante-convention period of the Presidential contest lungs seem to many to count for a good deal more than logic, and noise to obtain a temporary mastery over sense. Proof of this is limited to neither party. The trouble is most acute with the Republicans, whose Convention is only two weeks off, but no doubt the Democrats will have their share of the diversion a little later on. A wave of party enthusiasm for BLAINE, as the favorite Republican candidate, is one of the manifestations of this feeling, the man from Maine being the only surviving national standard bearer of his party who has preserved his title to respect and regard, and the only conspicuous Republican not identified, in the popular mind, with recent defeats and disasters. Admiration for a former candidate is

never wanting in advance of a National Couvention, and it is one of the most curious manifestations of popularity to be met with in politics. Yet it is easily accounted for. A protracted Presidential canvass has familiarized the voters with the candidate. He has stood, during that period, as the champion of his party, and has been the target for the assaults of its adversaries. His name has a familiar sound to those accustomed to attend public meetings, and it is from the ranks of such persons that anteelection shouters are recruited. It has been emblazoned upon the party banners; it recalls past achievements, and, enhanced by distance, it renews the memories of a previous contest: successful or not, it makes little difference which. Indeed, a good deal more of this enthusiasm is usually invoked for a defeated candidate than for one who has succeeded.

There never was a time, after his overwhelming defeat for the Presidency in 1868. that the name of Horatio Seymour did not excite demonstrations of fealty and confidence among Democrats; and there was probably no National Convention of the party in which he would not have received at least a respectable support for renominathat it would convey no promise of success A similar state of things has been shown in the case of Mr. BLAINE; and in the smaller field of State politics it is probably not too much to say that the mention of the name of the last defeated Republican candidate for Governor would provoke a loud outery and much applause in the galleries while the name of the last Republican Governor of the State might be repeated without securing even a ripple of attention.

It would be, of course, a mistake to attach any undue or unnecessary importance to these manifestations. The delegates who do the nominating in a political convention, and upon whose wisdom and judgment the responsibility of making a satisfactory choice depends, are not much influenced or affected by them. The problem which presents itself to them is twofold in character: First, to nominate a candidate who can win; and secondly, to nominate a candidate whose success will advance the principles and promote the fortunes of the party. The selection of candidates already defeated, and sometimes discredited as the result of such defeat, is not to be regarded as one of the probable duties of any Convention; and it would be most interesting should this condition be changed this year either in Minneapolis or Chicago.

The 25-Knotters to Come.

The steamer City of New York has made an achievement this week which scarcely a prophet of thirty years ago would have declared to be better than visionary. Then the average steamer was pottering through the water little faster than a cracking sailer, with greatly inferior comfort and less certainty of finishing the voyage. The City of New York has made herself now the fifth vessel to steam across the Atlantic at a speed greater than an average of twenty knots an hour, the five in question being the White Star boats Teutonic and Majestic, the two Inman boats the Cities of New York and of Paris, and the German steamer Farst Bismarck of the line running to

Hamburg. All of these have twin screws. In the progress of shipbuilding every increased knot of speed has been resisted by doubt as to the wisdom or profit of the venture. Yet we have to-day a veritable fleet of twenty-knotters. They have been built without any very radical change in construction from that of the earlier vessels other than the addition of the second screw. There is yet an unknown margin for improvement in the arrangement of the screws, in the engines, in the fuel system and boilers, in the metals used in construction, and in greater size. With unlimited scientific energy being exerted for the improvement of every one of these factors in the make-up of a great steamship, progress is certain, however slow; and as we look forthe future one can discount the promised Cunarders of more than twenty-one knot expectations, and easily foresee a time when the standard steamship, instead of being a twenty-knot-

ter like that of the present, will be good for an average speed of twenty-five knots an hour, and perhaps more.

Then, according to the philosophy of Dr. JOHNSON, we shall be happier than we are

to-day. We haven't seen anything funnier than that wild Clevelandite, the Indianapolis Senti-nel, jeering flercely at HENRY WATTERSON'S recent predictions of CLEVELAND'S Weakness. on the ground that the gallant Colonel falsely prophesied the Claimant's triumph in 1888. It seems rather hard for the Sentinel now to try to discredit Col. WATTERSON for joining in the general whoop of certainty that rose from the Mugwump camp four years ago. But it's elevelandesque.

The bogus letter recently published, in which Gen. GRANT appeared to pause before the third term scheme, has led our esteemed Republican contemporary, the Easton Daily Adrertiser, to indulge in some interesting redections:

"When the third term movement was aprong upon the country the word was given out that the unpresedented honor was to be bestowed unanimously, or practically so. It was to be the spontaneous tribute of a graieful people. All competitors were warned from the field. Dissent was pronounced disloyally. Men professing to speak from inner knowledge said a unani-mous nomination was the only one that would be accepted, but likewise it was one sure to be given. Later, when protests many and emphatic began to be heard, this mask of oracular lottiness fell off and there were soon revealed the familiar old 'practical' poli-tician's tactics, caucus manipulation, attempts to enforce the unit rule, &c."

This is an accurate recollection of the GRANT-CONKLING Republican movement in 1876. In every feature of its development, even to the vehement denial of its intrinsic nature, it was a precise and significant prototype of the CLEVE-LAND third term effort now before us.

If the members of the Woman's Club of

Chicago carry out their present purpose of providing a woman's dormitory for the University of Chicago, they will be the first in history to found a university building for women. Women have been liberal ever in religious, charitable, and missionary work; they have been generous in their contributions to universities and theological seminaries for men, in the support of men's colleges and the endowment of scholarships for the benefit of men students; but with the excoption of the gift of the Baltimore women to the promotion of the medical college in Johns Hopkins University, of the Philadelphia women in providing dormitories for women admissible to the post-graduate courses of the University of Pennsylvania, and in New York to Barnard College and the Woman's Infirmary, the aid given by women to the higher education of their sex has been un-

important. The University of Chicago is the first in modern times to throw open all its privileges, undergraduate and post graduate, its degrees and professorships, to women on exactly the same terms as to men, but the absence of a dormitory for women was considered by the officers of the university fatal to the admission of women students not residents of the city. This deficiency the Woman's Club has unanimously volunteered to supply, thus refuting the criticism, from which the university has suffered, that it was premature, if not altogether mistaken, in assuming that women were desirous of university training.

If the sun had smiled on the bicyclers who brought that precious package from Chicago they would have made better time than the cunners of the King of Dahomey. who indulges in a similar amusement though he has no bicycles in his country. It has been the occasional practice of his Majesty. when expecting something of no great weight from a European steamer, to line the road between Abomey, his capital, and the port of Whydah with soldiers, stationed a few hundred yards apart. The distance is nearly eighty miles, and on one occasion, at least, presents for the King, passing from one to another of these fleet soldiers, were in Abomey seven hours after they left Whydah. It would be hard for bicycles to beat this time over such roads as they have in Dahomey.

It may interest the great body of women wage earners to hear that LOTTIE COLLINS, the London concert hall divinity, receives \$50 a day at the Gaiety Theatre for her Ta-rara Boom-de-ay dance. The most highly cultured women of the country, who have devoted the best years of their lives to preparation for educational work in the schools and colleges, seldom receive \$50 for a week's saltion, though it was everywhere admitted that it would convey no promise of success, investment than high kicking, it would seem, and nimble wits and a trained intelligence have less market value than agile feet and a supple body.

What did anybody hope to accomplish by neans of forging Gen. GRANT's signature to that sham letter to Senator Conkling?

The railroad across the Andes, in Peru, is nearing completion. The cable yesterday announced that it was approaching Oroya, high up in the mountains. It has perforated the ast mountain ridge by a tunnel three-quarters of a mile long, and the eastern end of the line will be completed this summer.

This happy event should usher in a new era for Peru. In the opinion of all visitors Peru must look for her greatest development to the eastern slope of the mountains, where a magnificent country stretches away, with abundance of water and a healthful climate. Access to this rich country will be a blessing to the coast people, where the mines have seen their sest days and the scant water supply can be increased only at enormous cost.

A TICKET TO HIN.

The New Yorker and the Man of Iowa. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Since the followers of the "Willipus-wallipus" "court defeat" (see speech of delegate to the Chicago Democratic Convention) perhaps it would be as well to save them the trouble. I think the following ticket a sure winner, and it's smelts against turtles that it wins:

Jor President-David B. Hitt of New York, For Vice-President-Honace Borrs of lows.

The trouble with the Democracy is that it is forever a party of expediency and is always putting up the favorite of the Mugwumps. Cleveland is a decoy duck for Mugwump votes. and does not and never did represent the principles of true Democracy. Give us a live ticket on live issues. The South and West want Senator Hill because they believe he is the friend of the people and not of the monopolists. They believe that he is against the single gold measure which is reducing their products below the cost of production, and that the Senator is in favor of resestablishing the equipoise between gold and silver. They believe he is a true bemoerat, and they hall him with enthusiasing as the gladiator of the Democracy. They knew he has the indomitable spirit of Andrew Jackson in his fight against the money monotonists, the United States Bank. They know when he quotes Thomas Jefferson in tavor of gold and silver that he means the restoration of the ratio which the wisdom of the fathers enacted as the law of the land. John ellerman is looming up again as the champion of the money power. John has a had record with the people, but a good one with the money monois olists. He struck silver from the Colonize ast in 1873, and created an army of three million tramps. Should be be elected, the trusts and combinations would flourish and be on velvet, and another army of tramps would rise up to call him anything but blessed. With Hill against Shorman. The Elmira boy? would have a walkover. With Graver, however, the case would be different, and again the prophetic strains would be heard: gold measure which is reducing their prod-Down in the cornfield, hear that mournful sampl. All the Democrats are weeping, Grover's in the cold

THE SUN shines for all, and David Bennett Hill a natural-born leader, will follow the reople rather than try to lead them by the pose like the innocuous Grover.

EUGENE BLOOGOOD BEERE.

And Asteriaks. From the Gulmeton Delly Nece. The sky is full of interregation points RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES. A Timely Word Well Spokes

From Minister Charles Emory Smith's Speech in Philadelphia. All this was an instinctive, spontaneous response to a call of humanity. But beyond that here was measure of poetic and historic justice in it. It was right that we should be the friend of Russia in her time of need because liussia was our best friend in the time of our trial. This is the unchallenged record of history. You know it from the traditions. I know from the archives. Other governments, I will not say other peoples, of Europe wanted to see us a dissevered nation. Russia stood fast as the one firm, open, unalterable friend of an undivided American Union. And I should like to say to my Southern brethren that this was not because of any special hostility to the South. Naturally the liberal-minded Alexander IL., who had liberated 20,000,000 of serfs, gave his hand and his heart in sympathy with Abraham Lincoln, who emancipated 4,000,000 of slaves. But the policy of Russia rested on deeper and broader grounds. Russia was our avowed, undisguised friend and ally, because she held that a great, strong, progressive, united American nation, under a government of its rightful choice, was best for the American continent and best for the interests of all the world. In that principle of statesmanship she believed, and on that principle she acted. No man can estimate the value of her position and her influence in that crisis of our history

It was, doubtless, something of this feeling of gratitude which entered into your contributions. They brought immediate and substantial relief. But beyond that they left an im-pression whose far-reaching effects may be beyond our present ken. The diplomacy of the American people is keener and greater than that of the diplomats. If they had wanted to speak with weight and influence their sure instincts have pointed to the best course. Russia is great, proud, and self-conscious. She does not answer misrepresentations. She remains silent oftentimes when she ought to speak. But she is not insensible to the voice of just and candid friendship, even when it speaks in criticism and in appeal. I have not hesitated to say under the shadow of the Winter Palace that there were things in Russia which, without assuming to interfere in domestic affairs, the American people would wish to be different, and I do not hesitate to say it here.

It is no part of the obligation of a Minister. going, staying, or returning, to justify or ex-tenuate any wrong anywhere. My duty is to my own country and to its enlightened sentiment, and I trust I never have been and never may be unmindful of it. And I am moved by joy deeper than I can express, that the American people have made it plain, by their memorable and historic action of the past few months, that they are animated by a sincere regard for Russia, and that in what they deliberately and authoritatively say they speak with the voice of a true friend. We shall have discussions, as we have had them. We may have representations, as we have had them. And they will be weighty and effective just in proportion as, impelled by honest and frank friendship, they unite protest where protest is required with a sincere purpose to seek the truth and to be just to a ruler who means to do right according to his light, to a Government which numbers among its Ministers some most able and high-minded statesmen, and to a people who have many amiable and attractive qualities.

Question for the U. S. District Attorney. To the Editor of The Sux-Sic. Will the United States District Attorney kindly inform the public, through your esteemed paper, what great influence does Bank Wrecker James A. Simmons, the influential Democrat bring to bear on the office of that official that secures to him immunity from commencing to zerve the sen-tence imposed on him by Judge Benedict, almost a year ago, which conviction and sentence was affirmed by the highest court in the land five or six m since, that keeps him in Ludiow street jail for four months after the mandate for his incorrectation in the Eric county penitentiary has been received by the District Attorney in New York !

Is he any better than his pal, Gen. Claassen, who went to serve his time two months ago! Simmons lives luxuriously at Ludlow street jail, virtually carrying on his schemes from his office ther receiving any number of calls daily, and plotting against widows and orphans, God knows what. His friends assert that he will remain in Ludlow street jail until he receives his pardon.

If bank wreckers are not punished, what is there to example, buying banks without means and stealing the securities from the vaults ! What safety will there be for poor depositors with such encouragement?

The State courts promptly convicted his partner,
Peil, and sent him forthwith to Sing Sing. Is Simmons. who was the ringleader, to be treated more leniently Yours, &c.,

New York, May 24,

To thy Entrop or The Sun-Sie. In your issue of to-day appears a communication from Russ B. Walworth and a sketch explaining how bicycles may be utilized (by attaching pieces of cork) in crossing streams on a forced march, &c., upon the theory that the cork would sustain the rider and machine sufficiently, with the pedals in active revolution, and enable a safe and ex-peditious crossing. The conceiving of this device is unquestionably ingenious. But is it oracticable

Assume each piece of cork to be three feet in diameter and, say, three tuches thick, for these dimension ter and, say, three unches thick, for these dimensions would perhaps be the most feasible and practicable, wien considering the height of the saddle from the ground. Such a piece of cork would contain 1.75 cubic feet. Cork weighs 1.65 pounds per cubic foet, Each piece, then, would weigh 27.3 pounds, or together bet in the property of cork averages, 23. The weight of the bicycle will average at least 40 pounds, which added to the weight of the pounds. The spacement would make 16.8 pounds. In the piacement would make 16.8 pounds. In the piacement would make 16.8 pounds. In the piacement would make 16.8 pounds. Against this weight we have simply the foating power of the cork, which would bardly be enough.

Again, the writer speaks of churning on the pedals for motive power: I am any man he strong enough to cause the pedals of a bicycle under water to revolve sufficiently fast with the wheels geared up (as all bicycles are nowadays) live or six times to enable him to make any headway?

Asain, think of the effect in swift running water, would not the least side lurch of the machine or rider average for the condition of the machine or rider actions as frequently found at the effect of the machine or rider atoms as frequently found at the effect of the machine or rider atoms as frequently found at the effect of the machine or rider atoms as frequently found at the effect of the machine or rider and streams ranging from six inches to two feet in diameter?

Utica, May 28.

To Which Faction Shall It Got To the Epiton or The Sun-Sir. Irishmen to-day are

asking themselves if it is not true, as stated at the time of the deliberations in Committee Room 15, that the McCarthyste wing represented not devotion to the cause as against any personality, but the coalition o cause as against any personality, but the coalition of bundred personal grudges against Mr. Parnell. The question I would like Tur. Suv. to answer is, to who party the funds raised here should be ent. To the party led by Mr. Healy (for de facto in the site ander); in order that riot may take possession of Irelands in party which, since the beginning of these troubles, the party which, since the beginning of these troubles have claused or swallowed its opinions, has never factored, never swerved, but has gone on facing obstacle seemingly insurmountable tearlessly, and continuous prenching the only gospel that has eyer gained for Ireland a fegislative measure, the gospel of independence!

RECHMOND, Va., May 24. Richmosp, Va., May 24.

Trying to Stuff Salem.

To our Epiron or Tax Sux-Sic: The "William street To say Forms or The Sux—Six The "William street annex" have been scouring this county for a sufficient number to hold a caucus to select delegates to attend the May Convention. A man named McCashin, who leades work as I do Mugwumps, claimed to be receiving to cents for each name he got to subscribe. The caucus will be held in the Court House in this villace next Thorsalay. The factor the promoters of this movement going to the Republican office, instead of the Democratic first of doing so after the lease of the Democratic Fact of doing so after the lease of the Democratic preceding the caucus, gives a bad smell to their title. NALLE, N. Y., May 23.

Justice Dully and Miss Pike.

To the Epiton or The Sun-Sir. By what right did dustice Duffy break the seal of and read a letter found among the effects of a woman whose misfortune brought her into the clutches of the law? By what right did Justice Duffy lay bare and naked By what right did dustice Juny tay bars and names before the world "confessions" which may not be true and which, whether true or false, he could not have exacted from her by worl of mouth?

The inter which justice Juny broke spen and read was addressed, not to him, but to the mother of the hapless pir; and if there be warrant for his act, such warrant is it placed when placed in the keeping of a Folice four Justice.

May 25.

As to the Lex Tallouis.

To the Epiton or The Spx—Sir: Concerning the Deacot vertict and sentence, if it be not admissible to kill the lover of one's wife, whose lover is it admissible to kill Arricos Inquiez.

A Drep Storm. From the Daily Kennele: Journal

Gentle spring visited Vermont and New Hampehi riday in the shape of anow five to six inches deep. Her Peril. From Life.

From Brooklyn Life.

Miss Ernestina Worker—Do you know the effect of cocktails on the human system?

Charlis (sayboy—That depends on whether you're used to them. I advise you to go very easy at first. The New Minister—I hope you pray to be better! The Belles—O. dear me, no. I am so good new I'm bose to my friends.

PUSST IS NOW TIED UP.

THE REPOLUTION IN VANLEUELA.

Each Side Gaining Ground, According to Its Own Report.

The Red "D" steamship Caracas, which ar-

rived yesterday from Venezuela, brought con-

flicting reports of the way the revolution was

progressing in that country. José Alfonso

Ortega, the present Venezuelan Coasul-Gen-

eral at New York, received a letter from An-

dusza Palacio, the President of the republic.

by the Caracas. This was dated May 10, the

day the steamship left La Guayra. President Palacio said the Government had the advan-

tage of the revolutionists, and was gaining

ground every day. The centre of the republic

was quite peaceful in consequence, he said.

Only a small number of revolutionists re-

mained, and these would soon be dispersed.

The strength of the revolutionists was on the western boundaries and along the Guiana

frontier. The letter also said that the Govern-ment was beinz reorganized unifor the new Constitution and the various districts would soon be called upon to elect representatives to

ment was being reorganized under the new Constitution and the various districts would acon be called upon to elect representatives to the new Congress.

By the same sloamer Consul-General Ortega received latters patent appointing him Consulting energy and the congress of the congress will romain at his post until June 5, when the Venezuela is due. Consul Ortega will romain at his post until Coronel's arrival.

Some of the passengers on the Caracas did not bring such pacific reports as those sent by President Palacio. There were several merchants on board who had left Caracas and La Gunyra because, as they said, it was impossible to transact business on account of the interference of the Government and the revolutionary troubles. It was reported that the Government man-of-war Gen. Bivas had been captured in the Orinoco by the revolutionists, who thus practically ultained control of the river. The city of Caracas had been left decided in the Orinoco by the revolutionists, who thus practically ultained control of the reconstruct of the capture Cresno, the leader of the revolutionists. In the mean time of the revolutionists, who thus practically ultained control of the river. The city of Caracas had been left decided on the capture of the revolutionists. In the mean time of the report was circulated that Gen. Guerra, with a large number of Crespo's men, was marching upon caracas, and when the steamship left La Guavra the inhabitants were expecting an attack almost hourly. There was much large upon Caracas, and when the steamship left La Guavra the inhabitants were expecting an attack almost hourly. There was much large mumber of the seaport. It was feared that the revolutionists might use the captured tien. Bivas to attack the town.

Farly this month there was a sharp fight near lioharcs between a detachment of revolutionists under tion. Ferrer and the towonment reops stationed there. The latter lost two of their commanders and were loully beaten. They

CATHERINE WATERS IS GOING TO STAY.

Brought to America.

Catherine Waters, a july faced widow of

Cork, boarded the tender that took passengers

from Queenstown to the steamship Alaska on

May 15 to sell apples. Sho did such a thriving

business in the steerage of the Alaska that she

forgot the flight of time and the tender went

back to Queenstown without her. She arrived

POLITICAL NOTES.

The recent Legislature had the shortest session of any

New York Legislature in twenty-one years and did the most work, enacting 715 measures. Last years Legis-lature enacted 389, that of 1480 550, that of 1880 550, and that of 1888 582. More business of a needful pub-

lic character was transacted by the Democratic major

ity of the Legislature than by any preceding Legisla-ture, notwithstanding the brevity of the session. On

that record, and the piedges kept, the Democrats will

The selection of John Purcell, Clerk of the First Die

trict Court, to be leader of the Fifth Assembly district preserves the preponderance in the Tammany Commit-

it the twenty-four district leaders four are Police Jus-

Commissioner of Jurors, one is a City Marshal, one is

missioners. They, with Mr. Purcell, constitute a ma-jority of the twenty-four. Of the others three are State Senators, one is a Fire Commissioner, and one is Dopu-

ty Commissioner of Street Cleaning. The other five do

James S. Clarkson, who has been cutting a large

swath in national politics by travelling in a semi

circle between Arkansas and Washington and giving

his views from time to time, was chairman of the Na-tional Republican League of Cuiss is 1801. Seveniy-tive of the ciuls are in New York, and great things

were expected of them at the election of last Novem

her, but if they exercised any influence on the result favorable to Republican prospects the fact is not dis-closed in the election returns. They are to hold their

State Convention in Rochester on June 28, and great

preparations are being made for the event. The chief work of their conventions thus far has been the pas-sage of high-sounding resolutions and the delivery of

loquent self-congratulatory addresses. The Republi

an League expects to take an active part in this year's

Two of the conspicuous Democrats in attendance at

previous National Demogratic Conventions who will

be absent from this year's list as delegates from Naw York city are Edward Cooper and William C. Whitney.

Mr. Cooper was a delegate in 1876, 1880, 1884, and 1888, Mr. Whitney in 1876, 1880, and 1888. Abram s.

Hewitt went as a delegate in 1876 and 1884, and On-

some other features worthy of remark. It is the first in

ney from this city, and it has a larger number of mem-ners of Congress than any previous delegation from

this city during the period named. In 1880, and again this year, the Democratic Mayer of New York was a

this year, the Democratic Mayor of New York was a delegate. In 1872 and in 1880 the Sheriff of New York was onn of the delegates. The County Clerk was a del-egate in 1880. This year's delegation from the city, unlike that of 1884 and 1886, contains no member of

the State Legislature.

Of the eight candidates elected in 1884 to represent

New York city in the Forty-ninth Congress three are

Ex-Police Justice Maurice J. Power, who has been

absent in Alabama, where he has iron interests con-nected with his foundry in this city, has returned and

s again taking an active part in the political afform of

the town. Recent political reverses have not diminished the number of the friends of Mr. Fewer, and the

friends of a leader in the days of defeat, on has berete

fore been remarked by an observer who had good

reason to know, are the most serviceable when the

Something for the Republican critics of the Demo

if they can: Lowest tax rate since 1856 (1 37 in 1891). David B. Hill Governor, and Legislature Democratic on Julint bullot. Next lowest fax rate, since 1856 (198 in 1892), Roswell P. Flower Governor, with Beinocratic

Legislature. Tax rate under latest Republican Legisla-

ture. 2.34; under previous Republican Legislature et

One effect of the reduction of the number of election

inspectors in New York city from four to three the year will be undoubtedly in the interest of fairness. Secuse the Republicans, instead of picking up two mis-

cellaneous inspectors of uncertain politics, as has been

their custom generally in a majority of the districts, will this year see the advantage of securing a Repub-

It seemed probable six weeks ago that the New York Democracy would be split in two and its career as a local faction ended by a division of its members, some

William street statisticians express it, a loss of 16% per

cent, out of a possible 100 per cent, "errors and omis-sions in classification and computation omitted."

An Ever Memorable Day.

tratic State administration to think over and reply to

dead, four have retired from politics, and the r. mais

twenty years to contain a Democratic District Attor

Presidential election. The Rochester Convention wil

not hold public offices.

lect State officers.

honers elsewhere.

days of triumph come.

lican as Republican Inspector.

County Clerk, one is Register, and two are Police Cou-

tices, one is the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions

appeal with confidence to the voters in November.

verified.

The Hylands Cured Her and Trained Her,

There are three sides to this story-Mrs. Hyland's, Mrs. Malone's, and the cat's, Mrs. Hyland is fully able to tell her side, and Mrs. Malone is equally able to deny what Mrs. Hy-land says, but the poor cat, who, after all, knows most about the matter, can only maw and purr in sad-eyed remonstrance. Her name is Minnie. She is big and black, with soft fur that you would like to stroke by the hour, and if you can get her to lie in your lap and look at you with her big eyes and gentle dignity. you will admit that she is a most lovable oresture. She has a little triangular patch of you feel like stroking that organ, but Minnie

loesn't like that. Minnie is at present tied with a long string to the bed post in Mrs. Matilda Hyland's room at 10 Furman avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Bridget Malone, who lives at 1.845 Broadway, within a hundred feet of Mrs. Hyland's house, used to own Minnie and now she has brought suit against her neighber for the larceny of the cat, which should come under the read of catnapping.

Mrs. Hyland was found at home resterday with her grown up sons and daughters and

with her grown up sons and daughters and her little granddaughter Vera, and when her mind was not quite clear on any point they all endeavored to assist her memorr.

"Now, I don't care what you put in the paper," she said, "but this cat is ours, and we're going to keep it. Ain't wo, Minnie? Come, Minnie, pretty pussy, co-o-ome. We had to tis 'oo up, didn't we, so that that horrid Malone woman wouldn't steal you, didn't we, pussy?"

Minnie, who had been walking leisurely about the room at the extreme length of the string that was tied around her neck, looked up into Mrs. Hyland's face and said. "Meeyow."

up into Mrs. Hriand's face and said. "Meeyow."

Now. I'll tell you just how it came about."
Mrs. Hyland went on, stroking the cat's spine.
"This cat belonged to Mrs. Malone over a year
age, and then she broke herieg. I mean the
cat did. Mrs. Malone wanted to get rid of her.
and asked my son to take her out and kill her,
that is, the cat, you know, and she even gave
him her husband's revolver to sheet the poor
thing. But my box knows all about cats, and
he said he would keep her and nurse her. He
tied up her leg and put it in splints, and she
got well and fat, and then he trained her. Say,
Henry, show the gentleman how Minnie can
jump."

Henry, show the gentleman how Minnie can jump.

The eldest sen untied the cord around the cat's neck and then clasping his hands formed a loop with his arms, which he held before Minnie's face. With a low purr, Minnie gathered herself together and bounded through the loop. They all applauded, but the cat with proper modesty walked gently away. The eldest sen called her back and held up his arms again, this time at least four feet from the floor. Minnie accemed a little doubtful about this and demurred, But little Vern, the babt, toddied over, gave Minnie's tail a playful twist and cried gleefully. Thump, puthy, thump!" Minnie mewed and with a graceful bound went salling neatly through the air. Then they held a cane about a foot from the son's arm and pussy went over both.

bound went salling neatly through the air. Then they held a cane about a foot from the son's arm and pussy went over both.

Then Mrs. Hyland with a smile of satisfaction went on with her narrative:

"After the cat was thoroughly cured and began to look well. Mrs. Malone wanted her back. We wouldn't give her up, though, and then she gaven little boy ten cents to come and steal it. We got her back again, however, and we've kept her tied up ever since. The other day Mrs. Malone got out a warrant for me, and said I had stolen her cat. I went to court this morning, but she never opened her mouth. I told the Judge and all the people in the court room all about it, and they had a good laugh. The Judge said he wanted to try the case, and I told him I didn't mind, but I'd like to have it go over for a week. He said all right, and that's how it stands now."

Mrs. Malone's story, unfortunatory, is greatly different from the above.

"They're a pack o' story tellera," she said with indignation. "The cat belongs to me and they stole it. They always used to sit out in their back yawi and phwist the cat over the fence. Then they'd catch her and the her fast. I got her back several times, but they always stole her again. They're got her now, but I'm going either to get her or have them all sent to State prison for robbery." back to Queenstown without her. She arrived here on Sunday with only her apple loaket, having sold its contents at prodigious prices on the voyage. She felt unhappy at first because she had left five children behind. But she was as merry as a lark when she landed at Fills Island. Her only regret was that she hadn't barrels of apples to sell after her basketful gave out. She has decided to stay here row if the immigration authorities will left her, and send for her children when she makes enough to pay their fare Her sister-in-law, Mrs. El en Fagers of Philadelphia, called on her at the island resterdy and promised her a home in the Quaker Cify.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL PARADE. Sixty-five Thousand Brooklyn Children and Bix Thousand in New York March.

Brooklyn's most characteristic and pictursque annual celebration took place yesterday. Sixty-five thousand Sunday school children marched in parade, and these included only those from the 170 churches in the Western District. They were distributed in twelve divisions, and each division had its own marshal, aids, and other officers, and a distinct line of march, so that all over the city people spectacle. The May march of the little ones

spectacle. The May march of the little ones has a strong hold on the affections of the people in Brooklyn, and in all directions flags and bunting were liberally displayed.

The most striking parade was that of the Prospect Park division with its twenty-seven schools and 11,000 children. The children had assembled at Anniversary fill in the park at 25 o'lock, and under the shades of the big trees which line that beautiful spot the exercises, consisting of the singing of anniversary hymns, and addresses were held. At the close of the exercises the children paraded, marching and countermarching over the soft, green, long mendow to the music of the soft, green, long mendow to the music of bands. At the close of the parades the chil-dren were marched back to their respective schools and regaled with ice cream and other

refreshments. The Eastern District schools will have their parade to-day.
Six thousand children from seventeen Sunday schools in the annexed district paraded. They marched up to 163th street and Boston road, where the parade was reviewed. They then returned to their churches for ice cream

and cake. THE FLAGSBIP CHICAGO BACK.

Admiral Walker Says Chill's Neighborn Sympathined With the United States. The white-hulled flagship Chicago, of the feet which sailed for South American waters six months ago to be on hand in case of war with Chili, arrived yesterday from Montevideo. and anchored in the North River at the foot of Twenty-fourth street. She lay off Montevideo about four months, with nothing for the crew of 400 to do but tell yarns. Rear-Admiral J. i. Walker, who was in command, said yester day that everybody he met in South America

day that everybody he met in South America sympathized with the United States in her quarrel with Chill. That was because Chill was always ready to fight, he said, and her neighbors would like to see her whipped.

The Chicago brought back all her men. The only stops on the return trip were at Encelada, Barbadoes, and St. Thomas. The voyage took twenty-seven days, the Chicago's bottom being very foul. The ship will have to be docked and cleaned. The term of service of about forty of the men has expired, and that of a good many more will expire in a few day. The Chicago is commanded by Capt. J. N. Miller.

California Miners Biding On An Avalenche From the Pulmas O unty Bulletin

On Friday morning last, as ten miners were going from the Eureka Mills bearding house to what is called Rough and Ready, with dinner palls in hand, to begin their day's work, the soft new snow above the trail on the mountain side began to slide. In a moment the men were being carried down the slope with great speed. The snowslide separated, one part carrying five of the men down a slope about 700 feet, the other part continuing down about 1.700 feet, the other part continuing the five men with it. At different times all the men but one were under the snow, and strange to say, but one man was injured it was only sprained and bruised. Another man was aimost smothered.

He Was She. From the Argonaut.

There are strange clambermaids at Sheapherd's Hotel in Cairo. A lady declares that the one who waited on her room and attended to all the duties of the calling, even to making the beds, was a Frenchman, dressed as if for a dinner party, with white waistcoat and dress coat, and having the air of a refined and educated gentleman. It was really embarrassing to accept his sorvices in such a capacity. One lady, on arriving at the hotel, rang for the chambermaid, and this gentleman presented himself. Supposing him to be the proprietor, at the very least, she said:

"I wish to see the chambermaid."

"Madame." said he, politely, in his very best English—"Madame, she am I!"

aning into Tammany Hall and the others heading for the "May movement." It appears now, however, that of the twenty four district leaders of that organization eighteen are opposed to any association with the Syracuse Dolly tardens, and are equally opposed to any amaignmention with Tammany Hall. The defection of Pem Blowitz Carvillo, a Cleveland Assemma, re-duces the Grace contingent from six to five, or as the

The Paper Post. From the Colorado tun. A crusade is on in New York city against the littering

of the streets with paper. An effort was made in this direction in Denver not long ago, but seems to have passed into the forgotten. It is high time this useless and senseless habit of slovenliness had a halt called to on it. Some days Sixteenth street and other leading thoroughfares are a disgrace.

Advice from an Expert.

She—Do you remember what day this is the analyterary of He—Weil, I should say I did.
She—I thought you would.
He—Humph: Who could forget the day his own house was burned?
She—George!

she denie!

She Googe!

He what day yes proposed to me: (Feera)